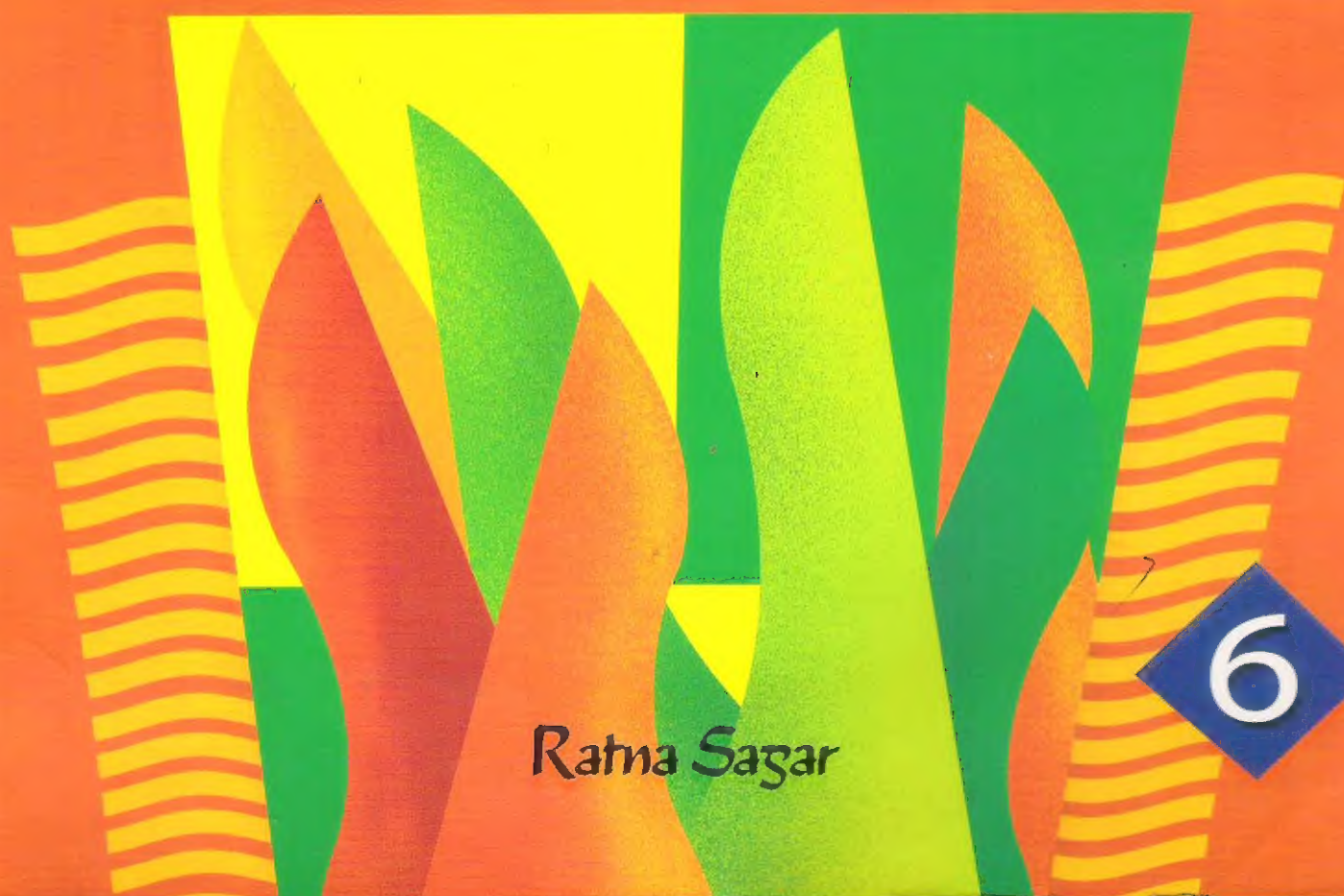


with web support for teachers

New

COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH

an activity-based integrated skills course



Ratna Sagar

6

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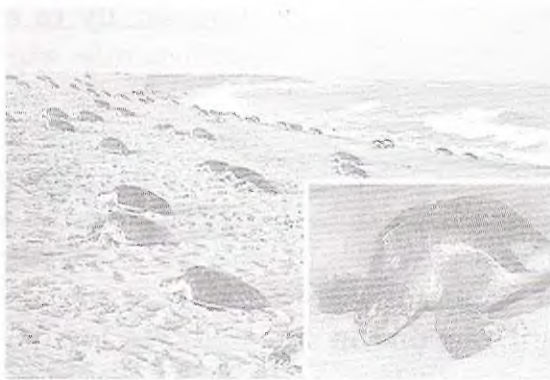
NOTE: For further practice in LSRW skills, vocabulary and grammar, see link lessons in Activity Book

In Danger!

— Get Set! —

Endangered Guests

The beaches of Orissa provide one of the last nesting grounds in the world for the endangered Olive Ridley turtles. Read a newspaper report.



► THE OLIVE RIDLEY
TURTLES AT
RUSHIKULYA
BEACH

BANESHWAR 19 February 2006: The annual mass nesting of the endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles has started at Rushikulya beach in Orissa's Bhubaneswar district. About 15,000 turtles have come ashore to lay their eggs on a

two kilometre stretch of the beach. The mass nesting, which started at midnight on Thursday, continued through the morning. Hundreds of turtles were laying eggs by dawn. Olive Ridleys have stuck to their timetable, so to say.

Discuss and Write

Discuss in Class.

How have Olive Ridleys stuck to their timetable?

Does this report make you want to know more about endangered species? Why?

ENDANGERED in danger of becoming extinct
MASS NESTING laying eggs in large groups

SECTION ONE

Jerdon's Courser

The dodo, a bird that lived in the seventeenth century on the island of Mauritius, was hunted for its meat and eggs till it became extinct. Today, many birds are in danger of being completely wiped out because of their decreasing numbers.



The Jerdon's Courser is a small, nocturnal, wading bird. It was discovered in central India around 1848 by Dr T C Jerdon. The bird remains in danger of becoming extinct due to the loss of its habitat. However, to the delight of ornithologists, it was spotted again in 1986 in Andhra Pradesh. In 2002, Mr Jeganathan, of BNHS (Bombay Natural History Society), was one of the lucky few to see it and hear its call.

Mr Jeganathan recalls, "There are certain moments in every nature lover's life, which he never forgets. Let me share one such passionate moment with you. It was on May 17, 2002, at

Cuddapah that I saw the bird and heard its call."

"It was about 6 p.m. The sun was just setting. It was rather low, just above the hill ranges.

"We had a recorded tape of the Courser's call. Suddenly we heard the very familiar call, but we kept walking. After a short while, we saw the Jerdon's Courser fly to our right. It was flying with gentle wing beats, showing its white rump, and the white patches at the tip of the flight feathers. It landed just about twenty metres away from us. There were no big bushes nearby. The Courser looked around and then hopped a few short paces.

"We lay down on the forest floor. There was nothing between the bird and us, except some stones and grass.

"Oh, that beautiful orange throat patch! It was a treat to watch this bird. We waited patiently.

"After three minutes or so, we played the pre-recorded Jerdon's Courser call for fifteen seconds. Five minutes later we played the tape again for fifteen seconds. Then it finally happened. The Courser started calling! Its call lasted for about half a minute.

NOCTURNAL	hunts by night
LOSS OF ITS HABITAT	destruction of the place where it lives
ORNITHOLOGISTS	people who study birds
RUMP	back

It was amazing. At last I was really seeing the Jerdon's Courser and hearing its call too.

"It was a **momentous** occasion, nearly fifteen years after its rediscovery," says a delighted Jeganathan.

Discuss and Write

A. Answer these questions.

1. Is the Jerdon's Courser extinct?
2. Who was Dr T C Jerdon? What important discovery did he make?
3. Why does the writer say 'to the delight of ornithologists'?
4. 'Let me share one such moment with you'. What was this moment? Why was it important to Mr Jeganathan?



B. Complete this table with information about the Jerdon's Courser.

SIZE	
HABITAT	
APPEARANCE (COLOUR, MARKS, PATCHES, ETC.)	
WHEN IT'S ACTIVE (DAY OR NIGHT)	

Using Language

C. Use the clues to complete the word puzzle.

1. opposite of forgets
2. opposite of extant or still exists
3. means the same as taped or noted down
4. means the same as home or living space
5. means the same as feel strongly about
6. opposite of harsh or violent
7. means the same as collect information about or study something
8. means the same as behind of an animal
9. means the same as pleasure or delight
10. means the same as saw

1						R	E	C	A	L	L	S
2			E	X	T	I	N	C	T			
3		R	E	C	O	R	D	E	D			
4						H	A					T
5	P		S	S			N		T	E		
6							G		N			E
7				R			E			C	H	
8							R			P		
9					T		E		T			
10	S			T			D					

Now write a clue for the word made by the letters in the coloured boxes.

MOMENTOUS happy and memorable

Language in Communication

Grammar in Use

There are five different kinds of sentences.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Do not throw litter in the sanctuary. | IMPERATIVE SENTENCE |
| 2. We don't see many tigers in forest reserves nowadays. | NEGATIVE SENTENCE |
| 3. The Olive Ridley turtles come in thousands to the beach to lay their eggs. | DECLARATIVE SENTENCE |
| 4. Where is the tigress and her cubs? | INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE |
| 5. What a treat it was to watch the Jerdon's Courser! | EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE |

A. Rearrange these words to form correct sentences.

1. found morning every Rex shoes stitched of a pair
2. garden is vegetable there a the farm on
3. have and egg breakfast an for salad I fresh
4. was king whom about the talking
5. in silence looked other Alice at each and the caterpillar
6. grandparents write loving letters I my to
7. summer go did you during holidays where your
8. you be will by the broad, big leaves completely hidden tree the of

B. Add words of your own to these words to make sentences as directed.

1. banyan tree / hospitable all kinds of creatures (DECLARATIVE SENTENCE)
A banyan tree is hospitable to all kinds of creatures.
2. zoo / rules / follow / visit (IMPERATIVE SENTENCE)
3. where / these interesting creatures / live (INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE)
4. poachers / catch / not / police (NEGATIVE SENTENCE)
5. blue patch / beautiful / bird (EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE)
6. neighbourhood / at least / hundred tree saplings (DECLARATIVE SENTENCE)
7. drive / please / slowly / forest (IMPERATIVE SENTENCE)
8. call / bird's / hear (INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE)